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TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1901.

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JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	74,050	16 Sunday.....	93,400
2 Sunday.....	95,730	17.....	71,350
3.....	72,530	18.....	72,020
4.....	71,920	19.....	71,660
5.....	72,990	20.....	71,480
6.....	71,770	21.....	72,080
7.....	71,900	22.....	75,120
8.....	75,760	23 Sunday.....	94,230
9 Sunday.....	97,565	24.....	71,930
10.....	72,620	25.....	73,230
11.....	71,500	26.....	72,980
12.....	71,750	27.....	72,970
13.....	72,130	28.....	73,090
14.....	71,650	29.....	75,820
15.....	75,570	30 Sunday.....	95,025

Total for the month.....2,296,230

Less all copies spoiled in print-
ing, left over or filed.....69,230

Net number distributed.....2,226,910

Average daily distribution.....74,230

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 1.64 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 1, 1902.

A PLAIN DUTY.

According to Judge Wood of the Board of Election Commissioners that body will probably decide on Wednesday of this week to open the ballot boxes for the purpose of procuring facts bearing upon the election contests now pending.

It is also the belief of Judge Wood that the necessary precautions will be taken to preserve inviolate the secrecy of the ballot.

In other words, it must be made possible for the Board to obtain information as to the legality of the votes cast without exposing the vote of each elector to the gaze of politicians.

Some objection may be offered by certain Republican influences apparently striving for publicity of the ballot, but the community will be quick to understand the significance of such objections. It will be even quicker to resent a yielding to this Republican pressure against the secret ballot. The Board of Election Commissioners, however, has a plain and easy duty to perform. It must make sure of getting at the truth of the April election without violating the secrecy of the ballot cast in that election.

MISSOURI'S EXAMPLE.

In the broad plans outlined by the Missouri World's Fair Commission, the other States which will make exhibits in 1903 find an example of the right sort.

Twenty-five acres will be set aside for the use of the Commission. A fine building will adorn the space, the remainder of the ground to be converted into a lawn, ornamented with fountains, sculptures and other decorations. Permission has also been asked for space in all the exhibition buildings where the products of Missouri may be shown side by side with those of other States.

Missouri has done handsomely by the World's Fair. In every part of the State, the people have been animated by a pride for the success of the enterprise that has been one of the great helps toward the furtherance of the undertaking. Both by voting a million dollars for an exhibit and by giving permission to St. Louis to raise \$5,000,000 worth of bonds did the State show its friendship.

It is right and proper that the Commission appointed to spend the money voted for the State exhibit should resolve to let nothing be undone toward exploiting the resources of Missouri. The harmony which has characterized its aggressive action in every direction shows that the Directors of the Fair desire that nothing shall be permitted to hinder the best possible results.

DOCTOR RUNGE'S REPORT.

Superintendent Runge of the City Insane Asylum in his annual report has furnished the public with one of the best arguments for the speedy adoption of the Charter amendments that have been presented for some time. He has not done this by a campaign speech on the subject, but by a simple recital of the difficulties and successes that have attended his management of the asylum.

Visitors to St. Louis have reason to be disappointed in the ancient pile that represents the housing of the city's insane. Yet Doctor Runge and his assistants have by careful management and high ideals made conditions better than could reasonably be expected. The work of the patients has been utilized in making improvements. The wards have been made as homelike as possible. Sanitary problems have been solved until at the present time the asylum is in as good shape as it could possibly be without more extensive facilities.

What remains what difficulties is this con-

dition of affairs maintained. In 1895, the daily average of patients was 380. Now the average has risen to 650, all housed in a building intended for but 330 patients. "What else can I do," asks the Superintendent, "but to point the finger of indignation at this distressing state of affairs?" Truly said. He can do nothing until relief is afforded.

Doctor Runge has given an insight into the life led by the inmates of the asylum that should arouse the public to a sense of its duty toward the unfortunate. As he observes, they are "charges on public charity, not of their own free will. It is society's sacred duty to compensate these creatures for the ostracism imposed upon them through no fault of their own."

A DAY OF PRAYER.

Governor Dockery has recognized the petition of a numerous body of God-fearing Christians by appointing next Sunday as a day of fasting and prayer for rain. It may be assumed that on that day Christian people generally in Missouri will unite in supplicating the Supreme Ruler for relief from the present conditions.

There are doubters about the efficacy of prayer for a material matter. Yet not one of these will so much as wish that their doubts may be sustained by a continuance of the drought.

Christians will not make the day a test of their faith. If general and abundant rain does follow the supplication, they may take it that their prayers have been directly answered. But whether or not, in the wisdom of Providence, the supplication is answered it is good for a Christian State to unite in asking that relief be afforded. It is a reminder that in time of trouble, whether spiritual or material, the Lord is an ever present help. He may not grant the petition, but the people will be strengthened in their devotion.

Though Governor Dockery has not made the day binding on unbelievers, he makes it clear that above everything else Missouri is a Christian commonwealth. It is only right and proper that the wishes of the people who have stamped the State as a Christian community should have a day set when they may unite in their devotions. Still, there are those who hope that the laws of Nature and of Nature's God may permit a reviving rain all over the State before next Sunday. It would be far better to have the day turned into a season of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

WORDS THAT COUNT.

Commendation for public officials is appreciated the more when it comes from those whose privileges entitle them to the open expression of their views. Especially is the approval worthy of note when past conditions have warranted in a greater or less degree the criticism that is now lacking.

Excise Commissioner Selbert and Chief Kieley have this additional reason for gratification over the compliments paid them by the Reverend Doctor E. E. Barclay, State Superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League for Missouri, in his sermon before the Compton Heights Christian Church Sunday, when he virtually challenged any one to find fault with their work in suppressing unlawful places.

Doctor Barclay did not go half-way in his commendation. His words were as follows: "Does any one know of a wine-room, an assignation-house in connection with a saloon, or a saloon open after 1 a. m.? Let him report to me at the close of this service, and I know that if the case comes under either Commissioner Selbert's or Chief Kieley's jurisdiction, it will be at once investigated. If a single saloonkeeper received his license last week who was not entitled to it, and any one here knows he was not entitled to it, and did not put that knowledge in the hands of the proper officers, he has no one to blame but himself if the saloon is there."

That is the kind of treatment these two officials have earned by their conscientious efforts to enforce the law. Excise Commissioner Selbert has particular reason for self-congratulation over the success that has attended his six months' administration of the office. He has brought about a condition of affairs that was at one time considered almost an impossibility. When the head of the organization that has in the past been the object of criticism and of the office comes out thus squarely in his defense, the people of St. Louis may be sure that there is no flattery.

THE PEOPLE APPROVE.

It is very certain that those engaged in educational work in Missouri are not complaining of a Democratic management of the State School Fund which disburses for the maintenance of Missouri's common schools this year something like \$100,000 more than was available for the same purpose last year.

It is equally certain that the parents of children benefiting by the common school system of Missouri are not disposed to protest against an administration of affairs which insures a notable improvement of the educational service rendered by the schools. Every child in Missouri has better chances in life owing to this continued improvement.

Nor is it likely that the taxpayers of Missouri begrudge the amount set apart from the State revenues for the maintenance of the common schools. This amount is due for interest on the certificates of indebtedness which the State of Missouri has issued to the School Fund, and from the constitutional distribution of one-third of the ordinary revenues for the support of the State schools. There is no better purpose to which an equitable proportion of a State's revenues may be devoted.

The Republican outfit in Missouri seems to be about the only dissatisfied element of the State population with regard to the school revenues and the management of the State School Fund. Although the system of investing the State School Fund in Missouri certificates of indebtedness has been sanctioned by Republican usage, the present outfit seems to think that it is a nefarious practice, indulged in only by the Democracy. It apparently scores the State of Missouri as the guarantor of the Fund's safety. It evidently prefers any other investment of the Fund than that based on Missouri's credit and solvency.

To the people of Missouri the Republican outcry concerning the State School Fund has become annoying. It is a comfortable assurance, because the people know that the Fund is securely and profitably invested, and that the common schools of the State are the direct and steady beneficiaries from this investment. The State School Fund issue was fairly and fully fought out in the November campaign. The people voiced their verdict at the polls. It was a verdict in favor of Missouri Democracy by a most convincing majority of Missouri voters.

COLE'S AND JIM'S WORLD.

When Cole and Jim Younger were released from their Minnesota prison and allowed to go into the town of Stillwater for the first time in twenty-five years, they were amazed almost beyond measure by certain things which now seem to us very matter-of-fact and commonplace.

The electric street cars seemed to them something of a miracle. The telephone was well-nigh beyond their comprehension—they would not have believed its results possible, but for the evidence of their senses. Jim Younger said of the phonograph: "It seems like an impossible dream." Both brothers, it is stated, were like little boys at a circus, wondering, open-mouthed, at the marvels encountered.

And when they had beheld these various triumphs achieved by science in the twenty-five years during which they have been isolated from the great world the two brothers congratulated each other upon coming out into a world so comfortable and so beautiful. "Living now," said Jim to Cole, "is going to be one long round of pleasure."

It was with them as it would be with you if you were suddenly transported into a fairland of delight and of a surpassing charm such as you had never expected to see in materialized reality.

There's something of a sermon in this joy with which the Younger boys hail the new and strange and exquisitely attractive world into which they are now ushered. Remember that it is the same old world against which we complain so bitterly, being used to all its comforts, conveniences, luxuries and beauties. The trouble with us is that things have been coming too easy. To the Younger boys this is almost a heaven of a world. And it would be to us if we looked at it through entirely sane and properly appreciative eyes.

GOMEZ AND FREE CUBA.

Cuban criticism of General Gomez's recent utterances bearing on the Cuban situation seem to be based on either a garbled report or a very careless reading of the old soldier's words.

Not once has Gomez advocated the forcible annexation of Cuba or even a movement for annexation that shall take precedence of the national determination for Cuban independence. Quite to the contrary, he has insisted that Cuba shall be free, that a Cuban Republic shall be established as the crowning culmination of Cuba's long and bloody struggle for liberty. Annexation, he explained, would probably come later, but only at the expressed wish of the Cubans themselves, when, for a time, they had taken a place in history as a free and self-governing people.

There was not the slightest surrender of Cuban ideals in the attitude thus assumed by old Gomez. He knows, as we know all his more intelligent fellow-patriots, that Cuba's ultimate destiny is annexation to the United States. It is for the good of Cuba that this shall come to pass. All that old Gomez asks is that for a little while there shall be a free and independent Cuban Republic among the world's nations. There is something of pathos in such a demand. There is nothing of treachery to Cuba. And there is also a rare mingling of noble aspiration and practical common sense. It means Cuba Libre for the glory of it—and then a genuinely free Cuba as a part of the United States for the safety of it.

E. F. MOORE STOPS A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Risks His Life to Save Lucius Townes, a Boy, From Serious Injury.

Edward F. Moore, wholesale liquor dealer of No. 462 West Belle place, risked his life to save Lucius Townes, a 15-year-old boy of No. 333 Pine street, last night, and, in so doing, earned considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Sarah street and West Belle place.

Mr. Moore was sitting on the lawn in front of his house about 6:30 o'clock when he was attracted by the clatter of the hoofs of a rapidly running horse. Looking up he saw coming from the east a horse, running at a mad gallop, attached to a trap, and he saw a boy holding onto the lines, shouting "Whoa!" to the frightened animal, but unable to check his flight.

Running into the street, as the horse was about to dash into a small crowd of children standing in the street, Mr. Moore grabbed the lines, and after being partially dragged to the corner of Sarah street and West Belle, succeeded in stopping the horse, a handsome bay animal owned by the Mound City Livery Company.

Young Townes was completely exhausted by his efforts to stop the frightened horse and would have fallen from the vehicle after Mr. Moore stopped it, had not several men rushed to his assistance.

The horse started at Theresa and Belle avenues, and narrowly missed running over several persons before it was stopped by Mr. Moore. An O'Fallon Park car was about to cross Sarah street as Mr. Moore grabbed the lines, and serious accident would have resulted had the youthful driver had not Mr. Moore intervened.

NEWS OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

Tent Meetings Well Attended—Ministers Meet.

The Presbyterian tent meetings at Eighth and Carroll streets are largely attended. The programme for this week promises some interesting features. Last night the Reverend Doctor W. R. King, superintendent of the work of the American Sunday-School Union for the Southwest, preached on "The Danger of Tearing Down Fences." To-night the Reverend Doctor F. L. Ferguson, pastor of the West Church, will preach on "Light in Dark Places." To-morrow night the Reverend Charles Steele, who is in charge of the meetings, will speak on "How to Win the Prize in a Great Race." Thursday night, the Reverend Doctor W. J. McKittick, pastor of First Church, will speak on "A Boy and a Leaf of Bread." On Friday night there will be an echo meeting, held under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union of the city. Saturday, at 4 p. m., there will be a children's hour.

The Southern Methodist ministers held the only ministerial meeting in the city yesterday. All the pastors reported encouragingly in reference to the work. The paper of the day was read by the Rev. Dr. R. D. Smart. His theme was "The Value of a Broad Education."

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will meet at Schuyler Memorial home-to-night. Supper will be served at 7 o'clock, and the meeting will consist of the reading of the Word, a large delegation as possible to the midsummer convention of the Brotherhood, which is to be held at Detroit, Mich., July 24 to 28.

The ladies of Tyler Place Presbyterian church are established in their summer cottage at Mackinac Island. Miss Catherine Cunningham will go North this week, and Doctor and Mrs. Robert North expect to spend the month of August with the Cunninghams at Mackinac.

Mrs. Nat Lane and children have arrived at Bar Harbor for the summer.

Church will give a lawn social to-morrow evening, at Flora and Spring avenues.

The Reverend James McAllister, pastor of Central Christian Church, will depart to-morrow for a three weeks' vacation. He will first visit Pittsburg, which was his early home, and from there he will visit the exposition at Buffalo, and later will go to Detroit.

A few Go to Hear Mrs. Nation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Monett, Mo., July 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation lectured here to-day under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The reception given her was rather cool, as only twenty-seven persons were present to hear her.

Animals Perish in a Fire.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fayette, Mo., July 15.—Two large barns and contents, belonging to Doctor H. K. Owens, were burned yesterday. Two horses perished in the flames. Several fine teams of mules were rescued.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss, \$3,000. Insurance, \$1,000.

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Mrs. John A. Isaacs, No. 414 Maryland avenue, and her brother are visiting in Glenwood Springs and Manitou.

Walter Eckles has returned from Chattanooga, where he was called by the death of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chambers, who have reopened their West Morgan street house this summer, expect to go to Atlantic City and Eastern resorts the 1st of August.

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SECRETARY ROOT IMPRESSED WITH JEFFERSON BARRACKS.



Secretary Root and party examining map of Jefferson Barracks.

Party From the War Department Makes an Early Morning Trip Over the Reservation and Visits the Buildings.

LIBERAL POLICY PROMISED.

Definite Orders Will Not Be Made Until Western Tour Is Completed—Troops Coming From Vermont and the Philippines.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, spent two hours yesterday morning inspecting Jefferson Barracks to determine the facilities at the post for the comfortable housing of troops, to note how the appropriations recently made for the post had been applied and to form a judgment regarding the advisability of increasing the barracks capacity of the post to care for larger portions of the nation's amplified army.

"I wanted to get acquainted with the post," he said yesterday as his train pulled out of the barracks. "This was my first official visit here. I am very much impressed with the improvements that have been made here. I am impressed with the location of the post and inclined to pursue a liberal policy toward it. Jefferson Barracks will get the troops that have already been ordered there."

"Until I have inspected the other posts and noted what they have to offer for the entertainment of troops I cannot say definitely what will be done at Jefferson Barracks. I can give the assurance, however, that a number of improvements, some partially completed, like the roads through the reservation, and others not yet inaugurated, will be regarded by the department with a favorable eye as the result of this inspection."

"The post is well located, is easy of access for supplies and the opportunity for increasing its barracks capacity is considerable. The Freedmans are spending the summer on the South Shore of Massachusetts."

The second engagement is that of Miss Harriet Platt, No. 631 Lacade avenue, to Mr. S. Yankhauser of New York. This will be a fall wedding.

Miss Helen Kaufman of Webster and Doctor Raymond Bryan of Louisville, Ky., have announced their engagement, the wedding to take place in the early fall.

Miss Emma Arnold is at Long Branch for the summer.

Miss Helen Rosenberg is traveling in Europe with her parents.

Miss Blanche Drey is spending the summer in Europe preparing her troupe, as the young lady's marriage to David Somers will take place in the autumn.

Mrs. C. H. Brainerd is spending the summer at Eureka Springs.

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WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WHO INSPECTED JEFFERSON BARRACKS YESTERDAY.

Reading from left to right, they are: Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Carter, Adjutant General; General George Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; General Wallace Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

ings will be recommended. All Jefferson Barracks needs at present to be a first-class army post is troops, and that defect will be remedied promptly."

Mr. Root said he could not discuss the possibility of the establishment of a large purchasing supply depot at the barracks.

Secretary Root began his inspection of the post at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived in St. Louis Sunday night from Washington. The special car supplied him by the Government was taken to the barracks by an Iron Mountain switch engine that night. Secretary Root and his party spent the night in the staterooms of the car in preference to sleeping in the post.

"We could have made very comfortable arrangements for them in the post, but they preferred their car," said Lieutenant Henry Watterson, commanding the post.

At 6 o'clock, after a cup of coffee, and without waiting for breakfast, the party began the inspection. As the Secretary set foot on the reservation, the first gun of the salute of seventeen guns to which Cabinet officers are entitled, boomed forth.

The post wagons were in waiting to transport the party. Secretary Root rode in the survey of Colonel John A. Kress, commanding the powder depot post at Jefferson Barracks. In the survey, besides Secretary Root and Colonel Kress, were Lieutenant Watterson and Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Carter, Adjutant General, a member of Secretary Root's party.

This vehicle was followed by a four-mule army post wagon, in which were the two other members of the Secretary's party—Brigadier General George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, and Brigadier General Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery—and Post Engineer Rabbitt, Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Wheeler, Depot Quartermaster, stationed at Third and Olive streets; Captain W. H. Bean, Commissary, stationed at Third and Olive streets, and Captain W. C. R. Colquhoun, Quartermaster, stationed at the Arsenal.

The inspection began with the Quartermaster's stable, which is nearest the railway tracks, and embraced in succession the cavalry barracks, the forage warehouses, the barracks, the administration building, the hospital, the officers' quarters and "bachelors' hall," the living house for the unmarried officers.

The cavalcade then entered the powder depot reservation, and again, as the Secretary's vehicle entered the reservation, the first of the salute of seventeen guns boomed out. From the powder depot Secretary Root was driven to the National Cemetery and thence back to his car.

Condition of Buildings Noted.

Secretary Root selected at random one barracks building and one set of officers' quarters for inspection, noting carefully every detail of these buildings, the enclosing, the painting and the condition of the interior as to cleanliness. The plan of the buildings is the same, and a survey of one would tell what the others were.

Secretary Root, at his expressed wish, was driven over the "Powder Depot road," which is noted everywhere for its excellent condition. A large portion of the recent appropriation for the post has been applied to the construction of roads in the reservation.

Secretary Root's party took breakfast on the special car as it pulled out to meet the regular Kansas City morning train on the Missouri Pacific, to which it was attached. The next inspection will be at Fort Riley.

Party From the War Department Makes an Early Morning Trip Over the Reservation and Visits the Buildings.

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